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The Columbian Star.
A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Profits of the work sacred to the cause of the gospel.

Communication.

For the Columbian Star.

PRIVATE CONVERSATION WITH THE IMPENITENT, ON THE SUBJECT OF RELIGION.

The salvation proposed to fallen man, is the "Gospel of the grace of God," is so glorious, that no exertions should be spared, which, under the divine blessing, may carry it home to the hearts of our fellow creatures. Among the various methods that have been adopted to promote this great object, we may include "private conversation with the impenitent, on the subject of religion;" a method, which, though easy to be pursued, is, nevertheless, by too many criminally neglected. By young converts this method of doing good is almost uniformly adopted. Being just delivered from the "wrath to come," and ravished with the divine charms and glory of the blessed Redeemer, their whole souls are engaged in warning sinners of their danger, inviting them to "taste, and see that the Lord is good." Knowing the terrors of the Lord, and the compassion of the Saviour, they persuade men."

A similar course of conduct was pursued by those on whom special benefits were conferred by Christ in the days of his humiliation. When the woman of Samaria, with whom the Saviour conversed at Jacob's well, and ascertained his true character, "she went her way into the city, and saith to the men, come, see a man, which told me all things that ever I did: is not this the Christ?"

But this practice of tenderly expostulating with sinners, commenced by Christians, in the early part of their career, and, for a season, maintained with many good results, is, upon some little decline of religious feeling in the soul, too often abandoned; and they who profess to be governed by the benevolent principles of the Gospel, permit their friends and neighbours, bound to the same dread eternity with themselves, unentreated and unwarmed, to pursue the path which conducts to the dismal regions of interminable suffering. What excuse can be furnished for this practical unconcern about the salvation of men? How does such apparent indifference to the welfare of our species accord with the divine precept of the Gospel, which requires us to do to others as we would they should do to us? Were a person, professing himself our friend, to see us in some imminent danger, of which we were sensible, and, without a single effort to assist us, suffer us to sleep on in that state of insensibility, till sudden destruction should have come upon us, might not the sincerity of his friendship be justly called in question?

The duty, however, of faithfully warning the wicked to forsake their ways and live, cannot be adequately shown, by reference even to the greatest calamities, which can fall to the lot of mortals in the present world. These, however dreadful they may be, are only temporary, and have no necessary connection with wretchedness and wo in the world to come. But, with respect to the condition of impudent sinners, the case is vastly different. The danger, to which they are exposed, is of the most alarming kind. The calamities that hang over their heads, and menace their destruction, will, unless timely averted, descend upon them, and there rest, with all their weight, for ever. "The wages of sin is death." The direct and necessary tendency, of that course of transgression and sin, which the wicked pursue with uninterrupted steps, is, in the language of the eternal Son of God, "to destroy both soul and body in hell." Let the sympathies of Christians, then, be awakened, and the benevolent feelings, which the love of God, by being "shed abroad in the heart," has produced, be called into operation.

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Although it has ordinarily "pleased God, by the foolishness of preaching, to save them who believe," yet, experience abundantly proves, that humble endeavours for this purpose have not been made in vain.

It is safe to believe, that, by the smiles of Heaven upon the pious counsel and faithful warnings of parents and children, of brothers and friends, thousands have been convinced of sin, and turned from the power of it to the living God.

Private admonitions to sinners are not among the least successful means, of evincing the benevolent principles of pure and undefiled religion; of manifesting and increasing a tender concern for the salvation of ruined man; and of exhibiting a consistency of character, which the world cannot but approve. Who, then, can doubt the propriety, or, should it not rather be said, the duty of Christians, thus to deal with their fellow men? For, when by the conduct of its professors, religion is made to appear, as it most evidently is, benevolent, the mouths of gainsayers are stopped; when the saints of the most high God really adopt, Being just delivered from the "wrath to come," and ravished with the divine charms and glory of the blessed Redeemer, their whole souls are engaged in warning sinners of their danger, inviting them to "taste, and see that the Lord is good." Knowing the terrors of the Lord, and the compassion of the Saviour, they persuade men."

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might repair to the courts of the Lord, are disposed to avail themselves of so distinguished a privilege. There can therefore be no danger, that an organized body of men, who are habitually engaged in the peaceful and profitable avocations of life, should ever use their arms for the insane purpose of destroying their own sacred rights and dear bought liberties.

4th. It was stated by the Prophet, that his people would be joyful, because their nobles should be of themselves, and their governor should proceed from the midst of them.

Such a change in their political condition, must have appeared to them an invaluable blessing. They had been long under a foreign yoke. The nobles who had governed them, were regardless of their welfare. They took their young men to grind, and the children fell under the wood. They also added insult to injury. For they that carried them away captive, required of them a song; and they that wasted them, required of them mirth. It was therefore impossible for them to be restored to liberty and independence, and to have rulers from among themselves, without sensations of uttermost joy.

Nor can the possession of similar blessings be overlooked by us without incurring the guilt of ingratitude. There was a time when some of you are not too old to remember, when your nobles came from abroad, and strangers exercised authority over you.

Men whose feelings, habits, and pretensions, were dissimilar to your own, held the highest offices in the State. Many of them, no doubt, were persons of much private worth and general excellence of character. But the source from whence they derived their dignity and power, and the conditions on which they retained them, forbade their taking that earnest and undivided interest in the welfare of the Commonwealth, which may always be expected from men of principle, when chosen by the people.

It is not the least advantage of a popular government, that it brings into operation a greater amount of talent than any other. It is acknowledged by every one, that the occurrence of great events, awakens the dormant energies of the human mind, and calls forth the most splendid and powerful abilities. It was the momentous question whether your country should be free and independent, and the declaration that it was, which gave to you, Orators, Statesmen and Generals, whose names all future ages will delight to honour. The characters of men are generally moulded by the circumstances in which they are placed.—They seldom put forth all their strength without some powerfully exciting motives. But what motives can men have to qualify themselves for stations from which they are forever excluded on account of plebeian extraction? How can those who are sent to prepare themselves for the service of their country when they know, that their services would be rejected, because unfortunately, they dissent from the established religion, and have honesty to avow it? But in a country like ours, where the most obscure individuals in society may, by their talents, virtues, and public services, rise to the highest offices which the people can give, which gave to you, Orators, Statesmen and Generals, whose names all future ages will delight to honour. The characters of men are generally moulded by the circumstances in which they are placed.—They seldom put forth all their strength without some powerfully exciting motives. But what motives can men have to qualify themselves for stations from which they are forever excluded on account of plebeian extraction? How can those who are sent to prepare themselves for the service of their country when they know, that their services would be rejected, because unfortunately, they dissent from the established religion, and have honesty to avow it? But in a country like ours, where the most obscure individuals in society may, by their talents, virtues, and public services, rise to the highest offices which the people can give, which gave to you, Orators, Statesmen and Generals, whose names all future ages will delight to honour.

Events have taken place in the history of our country, which have indelibly impressed every European government with the conviction of our power. It was remarked, by one of our most eminent statesmen, more than half a century ago, when referring to the difficulties which finally terminated in the Independence of his country; "Our Fathers were a good people, we have been a free people

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the measure of their iniquity, and then wrath will come upon them, even unto the uttermost.

The complicated cares of the kingdom, touching the purity of the doctrine of Christ, the preservation, fellowship, and growth of the saints, lie with perpetual weight upon the ministers of the true tabernacle. The feeble and bewildered, the tempted and desponding, and all the afflicted followers of the Lamb, have claims upon their sympathies, and fill them with cares, not to be avoided or endured but by the efficacy of the grace of God. In aiding the recovery of the saints from the depths of depravity, and conducting their march under the banners of the cross, their conflicts are severe with the kingdom of darkness, having to contend with principalities and powers, and with spiritual wickedness in high places. They are stationed at the avenues of the church, to resist floods of error, poured forth against it, to corrupt the pure doctrine of the cross. They are required to contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints; to be instant in season, out of season; to reprove, rebuke, exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine; and some save with fear, pulling them out of the fire."

What greatly contributes to their discouragements, in discharging the duties of their station, is that body of moral death, from which they are not delivered in this life. The darkness of their understanding allows them but a faint and imperfect discovery of divine things. They see through a glass darkly, and know in part, and are slow of heart to believe; they have a "law in their members, warring against the law of their mind, bringing them into captivity to the law of sin, which is in their members;" they carry with them to the closest, the study, the sanctuary, and to the altar of God, a weight of infirmities and of moral pollution, under which they must sink, but for that grace which is sufficient for the chief of sinners. Every view of their calling and condition, considered abstractedly from omnipotent aid, is the most fatal to their fortitude and hope of success. The strength of nations, and the wisdom of the world, contribute nothing to their support, in the work of God.

Religious.

From the London Baptist Magazine for May.

REV. DR. CAREY.

Many of our readers, we doubt not, pursued, with grateful joy, the statement inserted in our number for March, from the pen of the excellent Dr. Carey, of the continued good health, with which he had been favoured. It has pleased God, however, since that letter was written, to visit his servant with affliction, which brought his life, for a season, into imminent danger, and from the effects of which it is feared he will never fully recover. The illness to which we allude was brought on by an accident. In the month of October last, as the Doctor was stepping out of a boat at Calcutta, which our readers will recollect lies on the opposite side of the river from Serampore, he fell, and received a local injury, which terminated in fever. Some further particulars are contained in the following account from the Doctor's nephew, Mr. Eustace Carey; and though the letter containing it was not intended for publication, we feel that the general esteem in which the eminent individual referred to is held throughout the whole Christian church, demands its insertion in our pages. It is dated November 20, 1823.

"You will be much pained to hear of the severe illness of my beloved uncle. A fall, which occasioned a violent contusion in one of the principal ligaments which hold the thigh bone in the socket, was the means of bringing on a fever, from which no one expected his recovery. But God mercifully heard prayer on his behalf. Three or four medical gentlemen were daily intent about his case, amongst whom was his old scientific friend, Dr. Wallich, of the Company's Gardens. My Lord and Lady Amherst, also, were constant in the most affectionate inquiries, and sent over their own private surgeon, Dr. Abel, a very kind man, so that no aid was wanting. He is convalescent, but very weak,—goes with crutches, and, we fear, will never again be very strong. However, his spirit is unbroken. 'God,' he says, 'will continue me in this world as long as he has any thing for me to do; and why should I wish to live longer?' A few days since, I had a most pleasing interview with him, and was much delighted with his discourse. So free from all anxiety as to his spiritual state, and yet so simple and self-abased! 'I have none of that joyful experience some speak of; all I plead for is mercy. I soar no higher. When I am dead, I wish no one to say a word about me, in my praise. All my life has been sin, full of sin. Whoever preaches my funeral sermon, I have made choice of these words:—'Be merciful unto me, O God, according to thy loving kindness, according to the multitude of thy tender mercies, blot out my transgressions: wash me thoroughly from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin,' &c. Tears gushed from his eyes while repeating over and over again the above expressions. He appears to me more lovely and venerable than ever. Never, perhaps, was such a general and affectionate interest excited about an individual, of comparatively private character, as was entertained by all classes during his illness. The public papers daily contained a notice respecting him, forwarded, I believe, by Dr. Wallich."

We are gratified to be able to add, that a letter, dated seven days later than the preceding, informs us that "Dr. Carey is still mending." It is impossible, however, to avoid the conclusion, however afflictive it may be, that this eminent servant of God is approaching the period in which he shall have accomplished the work given him to do, and enter upon the nobler engagements of a better world. Oh that in mercy to the church and the world, a double portion of his spirit may be poured out upon many; and that the cause of the Gospel in India, weakened as it is by the removals of some, and growing infirmities of others, who have been engaged in it, may receive a speedy accession of men whose hearts God has touched with the right motives, and furnished with the necessary qualifications, for service therein.

From the London Christian Guardian. Society for the relief of poor pious Clergy men of the Established Church.

The annual Report of this valuable institution has just been forwarded; from which it appears, that during the 36 years the Society has existed, it has distributed to distressed clergymen 1596 grants of various sums of money, according to the nature of the respective applications; amounting, in the whole, to £45,858.

Extract of a letter, dated Raleigh, N. C. May 26, 1824.

DEAR BROTHER,

I have just returned from the 10th anniversary meeting of the North-Carolina Baptist Missionary Society. The future prospects of the Society, particularly in relation to the Domestic Mission, are truly flattering. Twenty-four auxiliaries have been recognised by the Society; all of which, except one which was formed a few days before the meeting, have liberally contributed in aid of the funds. Several churches have likewise rendered their assistance, and we are assured by others of their intention to co-operate with us. Much good has already resulted from the mission, and revivals have been experienced in several churches, in which many souls have been brought to embrace the Redeemer. Permit me here to give you brief extracts from a few letters which were received by the society from different parts of the State.

"We are happy to announce to you," says the Piney Grove Society, "that the Lord has visited our church in an admirable degree, through the instrumentality of travelling preachers,—about 100 have been added."

From the Smithfield Auxiliary Society: "We cannot but congratulate the Society that its endeavours have been so eminently successful, so gloriously blessed during the past year. And here we must be permitted to say, (while we humbly thank the Most High for visiting us,) that if there was no other evidence of the great good arising from your labours of love, than the fruits which have grown at this place, you have ample encouragement to go on in the noble work."

The Johnston Union Society thus writes: "For the last twelve months we have been blessed with the labours of your itinerant preachers, who have been instrumental in the hand of the Lord of bringing many souls from 'nature's darkness into the marvellous light of the gospel.' Between 40 and 50 have professed the name of Jesus, and there are still many anxious inquirers."

The Sandy Creek Society writes thus: "The Lord has done much for us, whereof we are glad. The labours of your missionaries have been blessed to the ingathering of many souls in our section of the country."

The Cane Creek: "Your missionary has attended us faithfully, whose labours have been greatly blessed amongst us."

The Society at Tick Creek: "Since the commencement of Missionary operations in our section of country, we have had a considerable revival of religion, a great part of which work may be attributed to the indefatigable missionary you were so good as to direct hither."

Many other letters breathe similar language. Who, my dear brother, can peruse these letters, and read of the benefits resulting from our endeavours, but must be convinced that the work is of the Lord. It will be recollected that the Society had but two missionaries and the Agent in constant employ the last year; others were appointed, but served a short time only; and yet, behold with what success their labours have been crowned!

The sum of \$1304 was this year received into the fund, and seven Missionaries appointed, viz.: Rev. R. T. Daniel, Agent; Wm. W. Farthing, Thos. Crocker, Philmon Bennett, Daniel White, Armistead Lilly, Jacob Creath, and Adam Moffit.

The following are officers the ensuing year:

Rev. George Roberts, President.
Col. C. M'Alister, Vice President.
Rev. R. T. Daniel, Cor. Sec. and Agent.
Wm. Lightfoot, Recording Secretary.
Isham Henderson, Treasurer.
John Purify, Auditor.
John Campbell,
Bartholomew Fuller,
James Morphis,
Daniel Boon,
Wm. Rogan,
Ransom House,
Moses Neale, } Directors.

We have voted \$100 to the Foreign Mission, to be forwarded to Washington. Very respectfully, your brother in the Redeemer, L.

From the Christian Secretary.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst. the Convention of the Baptist churches in the State of Connecticut and its vicinity, held their annual meeting at Middletown, agreeably to appointment.

Much harmony and brotherly love prevailed throughout the meeting.

Various subjects were discussed, and plans suggested for the advancement of truth.

We have the very pleasing intelligence from New-London, that the work of the Lord is still progressing in that city, in the Baptist church and society under the pastoral care of the Rev. Ebenezer Loomis, and that eighteen have publicly put on Christ, by submitting to the holy ordinance of baptism, agreeably to the primitive example.

From the Christian Watchman.

The corner-stone of the meeting-house of the First Baptist Society in Concord, (N. H.) was laid on the 18th ult. The edifice is to be of stone.

On Wednesday, the 9th inst. was organized in the Baptist meeting-house in Chelmsford, (N. H.) a Society, styled "The Middlesex Baptist Missionary Society." Its chief object is to aid in sending the Gospel to such as are sitting in the darkness of pagan superstition. The present number of subscribers is 33, belonging to churches in Littleton, Chelmsford, and Dunstable. Among these we are happy to find six brethren, who have constituted themselves members for life, by paying \$10 each at one time. The others pay one or more as they may feel disposed.

The officers of the Society are a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, who, with four others, constitute the Executive Committee. The names of this Committee are as follows:—

Rev. John Parkhurst, Corresponding Sec.
Rev. Amasa Sanderson, Recording Sec.
Calvin Blanchard, Treasurer.

Elijah Hutchins,
Josiah Kendall,
Thaddeus Davis,
Joseph Dow, } Directors.

The Rev. G. F. Davis, of South Reading, preached on this occasion an appropriate and profitable discourse, to a very attentive congregation.

From the New-York Observer.

COLONIZATION IN HAITI.

On Monday last, Mr. Granville, the agent of the Hayti government, arrived in this city from Philadelphia. From a conversation with him, and from a copy of his instructions, which we have been permitted to peruse, we have derived the following information respecting President Boyer's views and plans on the subject of the colonization of our coloured countrymen in Hayti.

The President has authorized Mr. Granville to make provision for the transportation of 6,000 coloured people to Hayti during the present year; viz.; 1,000 to be landed at Port au Prince, 1,000 at Cape Hayti, 1,000 at Port Plate, 200 at Samana, 1,200 at St. Domingo, 600 at Jacmel, 500 at Les Cayes and Jeremie, and 500 at Gonaves. With those emigrants who will form themselves into companies of twelve or more, and will come under obligations to cultivate such fertile lands, as may be assigned to them, the agent is authorized to contract that the expense of their passage and maintenance during the voyage shall be paid on their arrival at Hayti by the government, which will provide them besides with the means of subsistence during four months after their arrival. As for those who wish to engage in commercial or mechanical pursuits, or who desire to cultivate the soil, or labour in other ways on their own account, and not under the direction of the government, the agent is authorized to assure them that the expense of their passage and maintenance during the voyage shall be paid in Hayti, provided they bind themselves to reimburse to the government, within six months after their arrival, all the monies which shall have been advanced on their account.

The agent is also directed, in certain cases, to make provision for defraying the expense of removing the coloured people from the interior of our country to the place of embarkation; and, for the purpose of meeting this and other expenses, the President has sent out to a merchant in this city, a cargo of coffee, the proceeds of which are to constitute a fund, at the disposal of the agent.

From the instructions it appears, that the emigrants will be entitled by the constitution, after a year's residence, to all the civil and political rights of citizens, and that they will have the entire liberty of conscience, in matters of religion; but no other privileges will be granted to the emigrants than those enjoyed by the citizens of the state, and all who go must go with a determination to conform to the laws.

NOBLE!

As Mr. Granville, the agent of the Hayti government, was on his way last week from Philadelphia to this city, he stopped at a public house in New-Brunswick, to take supper. Between fifty and sixty persons sat down to the table, and Mr. G. among the rest. It happened that he was seated next to a United States' officer, who was unfortunately ignorant of his rank and character. Observing Mr. Granville at his elbow, the officer remarked, "Sir, are you not aware that it is contrary to custom for white men and coloured people to eat at the same table." To this Mr. G. made no reply. The officer then repeated his observation in a more offensive form; and rose from the table, declaring that he would not eat with a negro. Mr. G. then rose, requested the officer to resume his seat, and addressed the company as follows: "I am informed, that it is contrary to the custom of this country, for whites and coloured people to eat at the same table. I am a stranger, gentlemen, from Hayti, and my ignorance of the custom must be my apology." He then left the table. Immediately, we understand, more than half the company followed his example, and went to the landlord to request that he would set a table where they might have the pleasure of eating with that gentleman, (pointing to Mr. G.) The next morning, the officer, being convinced of his mistake, wrote an apology to the Haytien, and received in return, the following laconic and noble reply:

"Sir,

I write insults in the sand; favours, on the marble."

Another incident is worthy of remark. As Mr. G. was about to leave the table, observing the epaulette upon the officer's shoulder, he remarked, "Sir, I am an officer, also, in my own country; and, if I were there, it would be a part of my duty, Sir, to take into custody, those Haytiens who insult strangers."

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

The ship Solon arrived at New-York on the 19th instant, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 14th ult., but brought no papers, and reports no news. A letter of that date says, "we have nothing new today, and, as yet, there is nothing doing in our market."

The ship Eliza & Abby, arrived at New-York, 16th instant, from Liverpool, having sailed on the 15th ult., and brought papers to that date. The extracts given in the Newport Mercury, are unimportant.

Large supplies of ordnance stores and provisions had been forwarded to the relief of Cape Coast Castle.

The accounts from Spain, and other parts of the continent, are the same as were derived from our last French papers.

Captain Graves, of the schooner President, arrived at Marblehead, from Bilbao, (passage not stated) reports that the country was in a distressed situation, and in BE-

boa it was dangerous for any one to walk the streets after dark. Murders were frequent, and the inhabitants anxious to rid themselves of their new masters. The constitution was still popular.

Portugal.—Letters from Vienna state, that Prince Metternich has received from Lisbon, from Baron Binden Kriegstein, the Austrian Ambassador, a note from the King of Portugal, which, it is affirmed, contains a declaration of war against the Imperial government of Brazil; notice of which is to be given by the commander in chief of the expedition which is ready to sail for that country. The principal motive alleged for this declaration is, that the Prince Royal of Portugal, Don Pedro, has been forced by the Brazilians to take the title of Emperor, and give his sanction to a constitution, the basis of which is democratical.

Algiers.—Extract of a letter, dated Algiers, 21st March, 1824, from Wm. Shaler, Esq. to his friend in Massachusetts: "This port is now blockaded by a Vice Admiral, with a variable number of ships, and from the temper of the parties, I apprehend that the consequences will be very serious. On the departure of the British Consul, I spread my flag over all the interests, political as well as personal, that he was compelled to leave behind, and they have been thus efficiently protected from injury and insult; and these interests comprehend the representation of Austria, Naples, Tuscany, and Portugal, with houses, gardens, goods and chattels to a vast amount. These facts have only tended to develop the strength of my credit here, which I was before ignorant of myself, and not to impair it, in the slightest degree. I have been off once to visit the Admiral, at the request of this government, but to no effect.

"The prospect at present here is, that there will be an affair more serious than that of Lord Exmouth."

Pirates.—Accounts from Kingston, Jamaica, state that his Majesty's ship Hussar, Captain Harris, from a cruise off the Isle of Pines, had arrived at Port Royal, and that Captain Harris, with the flotilla under his command, after exertions and privations on the part of officers and men, far beyond the scope of description, had succeeded in burning, in the rivers of the Isle of Pines and in the neighbourhood, the following vessels:

Pepe's felucca, a new vessel, which had been only on one cruise, armed with one 9 pounder, one 6 pounder, and one 2 pounder; Carrion schooner; clinker built sloop; felucca-rigged boat, of one 9 pounder; 30 feet row boat, and 3 large piratical canoes.

Of the pirates seven have been shot, and five taken prisoners, to meet the fate they so richly deserve.

The remaining part of the felucca's crew can scarcely escape, being hunted down by the forces left at the Isle of Pines, under the orders of Captain Graham, of the Icarus.

South America.—The following extract from the message of the Vice President of Colombia to the Congress of that country, presents an interesting picture of the condition and prospects of the South American States, and particularly of the policy of the Colombian government.

"Our relations with the governments of America, have received increase and strength. The military posture of Peru has attracted our warriors to that country; and the President Liberator has assumed to himself the office of leading them to victory. The presence of the Liberator in Peru has essentially contributed to avert from the state the horrid evils of a civil war. The confidence which has been reposed in him, by the government and people of Peru, is the happiest presage of its liberty; and there remains no doubt, if we furnish additional aid, that the war of Peru will be terminated with success, and the destiny of South America established. The succours which the Republic has granted to Peru exceed the stipulation in the treaty of alliance, ratified by the Executive, with your consent and approbation; but, as the geographic position of that state identifies its destiny with that of Colombia, prudence suggests that, in Peru, should be erected our own defence.

The Peruvian Congress has ratified, without alteration, the treaty of friendship and alliance with the Republic; and the Chilian Congress will ratify theirs, with our modifications. The treaty entered into with the government of Buenos Ayres will be immediately submitted for your review and approbation, together with that made with the government of Mexico, if it shall arrive at this capital in proper time. These treaties have completed the American confederation, which the Colombian government undertook to form, so as to give stability and force to the independence of the new world, and, as so important an enterprise has already produced in Europe the results which were anticipated, the Executive will not cease his exertions, until he shall see the Plenipotentiaries of the new governments of America assembled in Congress.

"The political condition of Mexico is very different from what it was the year past. The Mexican people and army, having been excited against their chief, Iturbide, have re-established the authority of the Congress, and that magistrate has been divested of his authority, and restricted to Europe. This event may have eradicated monarchical principles which had obtained, and will serve as the basis of a popular, representative government. The march of the Mexican government in this career, is characterized with firmness and energy; of which, is sufficient proof, its measures for convening a representative Congress; for the inhibition of commerce with the subjects of Spain; for the blockade of the fortress of Ulua; and for the expulsion of the disaffected from her territory.

"The provinces of the ancient capital of Guatemala have been organized as an independent state; and its first acts show, that the popular representative system has been adopted. Some persons of its jurisdiction, sought refuge in Colombia, at the period of the agitations of the imperial government; but, it being the duty of the Executive not to countenance the disorganization of other states, and not having the power to extend the territory of the Republic, contrary to its fundamental law, (constitution) I have confined myself to the interposition of our good offices with the government of Mexico, in favour of these persons, and have offered an inviolable asylum to persecuted patriots. This occasion presents itself favourably to declare, that the government of Colombia has never adopted the pernicious doctrine of intervention in the internal concerns of an independent people."

Colombia.—Captain Wise, who left Guayaquil on the 1st instant, reports the prizes to the El Vencidor, (owned by Daniels,) had arrived, and that in her off Cadiz, she had made captures amounting of \$25,000

Venezuela.—Captain Wise, who left La Plata on the 1st instant, reports that several vessels had arrived, and that in her cargo of \$25,000. The Congress of Columbia had assembled at Bogota, and wedged the old Zeta loan. Several attempts had been made by the negroes to revolt, and every white inhabitant was under arms. Several of the leaders had been taken. A Dutch frigate had been sent from May for the administration, beans, and rice, free of duty.

Peru.—By the arrival of the Spartan last March, the Brazilian Consul was sworn to, at Rio de Janeiro, by the agents.

Chile.—We understand that orders have been issued by the Navy Department to equip the United States' ship of the line, Carolina, for immediate service, as she will bear the pendant of Captain Macdonough is appointed to command of the Constitution frigate, bound for the Mediterranean.

Washington.—On Thursday afternoon last, arrived in this city, the United States' Galion Sea Gull, Lieut. Com. V. in eight days from Matanzas, having board Commodore David Porter, Commandant of the West-India Station, and family, with Captain Finch, and several officers, all in good health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Intemperance.—The Rev. Mr. Dimmick, Newburyport, Massachusetts, states, which he lately preached on the subject of intemperance, that there were 115 persons supported in the Alms House in that town at the expense, and that 160 families and persons were assisted at their doors. Of those in the Alms House the others were brought to that place by intemperance; and of those assisted in the houses, one third were brought to the same vice. The whole amount of poor tax was \$3,700; and it is estimated two thirds of this sum, or more than \$1,000 were paid for the support of the Alms House till the next session. A Committee appointed to inquire into the state of College funds; the means that were to be obtained; the manner in which they had been procured, &c. A resolution passed that the Presidential Elector shall be chosen by the people in a general election.

New-Haven Scientific and Military Academy.—The Legislature of Connecticut, last session, incorporated an Academy to be established at New-Haven, similar to the Polytechnic School of Boston.

Massachusetts Legislature.—The question of incorporation of Amherst College, postponed till the next session. A Committee appointed to inquire into the state of College funds; the means that were to be obtained; the manner in which they had been procured, &c. A resolution passed that the Presidential Elector shall be chosen by the people in a general election.

Important Decisions.—The Court of Appeals of Virginia decided recently, in the case of Brooks and Hobson, that the secretary of an executor are not responsible for the proceeds of any lands of the testator, or otherwise disposed of by him or his executors under the authority of the will of the first testator. And that securities of the first testator are not liable for the acts of his executors, although the will of the first testator may have directed that the securities should give no security.

New-York.—The Chancellor of New-York has refused to grant an injunction to restrain the Hudson River steamboat from navigating the Hudson River. The steamboat controversy, says the Commercial Advertiser, is now at an end. Others seem to understand the decision differently, as tending only to secure the navigation of the Hudson, to boats starting from New-Orleans.

Ohio.—At the session of Congress, Mr. Livingston submitted a bill to lay out a direct road from Washington to New-Orleans, which would shorten the distance to be travelled at least 300 miles, and give a stage road, and a conveyance in about 12 days from one city to another.

Black Swamp Road.—An Ohio paper tells us, that the making of the road through the Black Swamp, from the Western Reserve to the Miami, has been promised for favourable terms. The road, towards the making of which a pass was granted a mile in width of public land, was to be made by the State of Ohio, and the road was very much wanted, is now about to be made under the authority of the legislature.

Ohio.—At the last session, twenty thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress for laying the road from the terminus of the swamp Road to Detroit, so as to open a direct communication with the lake, which has been heretofore almost entirely impracticable during the winter months of each year.

La Fayette.—In the Legislature of Massachusetts on Saturday, at its late session, requesting the Governor and Council to make such arrangements as will secure a distinguished friend of our country a favourable reception on the part of the treasury to draw his warrant on the Treasury for the expenses incurred thereon, was unanimously adopted in both branches.

Flint Wheat.—A new species, under this designation, has been recently cultivated in Cayuga county, New York, for its security against the Hessian Fly, its security against the Hessian Fly, straw being solid five or six inches in diameter, where the fly lodges in the ground, where the fly lodges in the wheat, grows rank, requires less seed, and yields from 25 to 40 bushels per acre, weighing from 60 to 64 lbs. a bushel of grain.

The collections made in Philadelphia, for the relief of the suffering slaves at Newcastle, Delaware, amounted to \$3,065.5 cents.

The affairs of the Burman Mission are in a high degree encouraging. It is believed

they have been honoured with an addition to the population, of those who have graduated in other places.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY,
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1824.

PROFESSOR CHASE.

It will give pleasure to the friends of Professor Chase, and of the Columbian College, to learn, that a letter from him, dated Halle, Germany February 11, contains the welcome information of a material improvement in the state of his health. We presume that he will return during the ensuing autumn, and, we hope, with an invigorated frame, to the discharge of the duties of

INDEPENDENCE—MONTHLY CONCERT.

The anniversary of the Declaration of Independence will be celebrated on Monday, the 4th of July. It has been suggested to that the festivities and confusion of the day may lead, in some cases, to a neglect of the Concert of Prayer in the evening. We presume, that no Christian needs anything additional to a mere suggestion of this kind, to induce him to attend. The feelings which the day is fitted to awaken in every heart, ought to prompt us to a fervent prayer for the circulation of the Gospel, which gives true peace and salvation to mankind.

THE EYE.

This very delicate and beautiful organ is exposed to many injuries, though protected by several admirable contrivances, which demonstrate design and considerate kindness on the part of the Creator.

A fact is stated in the newspapers, which ought to be generally known. A person entering a room where a gentleman was sitting, placed his hands over his eyes, in a painful mood, requiring the gentleman to guess his name—a practice not uncommon, as it proved in this case, a dangerous one. The gentleman made strong efforts to engage himself, and, when released, he found himself entirely blind. No visible injury had been sustained by his eyes; but it is at least probable, that, in the struggle, the optic nerves were either ruptured, or severally rendered useless. It is well known that the eye is merely an instrument. By the use of its humours, which answer the purpose of lenses, the rays of light are brought to a focus on the retina, forming an image of the external object. The retina is the extension of the medullary portion of the optic nerves, which are connected with the brain. If these nerves are divided, the communication is destroyed, and the eyes rendered useless, though otherwise perfect. The following case, related by an English surgeon, is in point:

Praying that you may abound in every gift and grace, to the honour of the Redeemer, and that the time may soon arrive when he shall reign among the nations gloriously. We are your brethren and servants in the Gospel.

By order of the Board.

V. M. STAUGHTON, Cor. Sec.
COLLEGE HILL, D. C.
near Washington City, June 1, 1824.

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT HAMILTON, NEW-YORK.

A public examination and an exhibition were held, in this institution, on the 28th of May, and several succeeding days. Ten students, who their course of study, on this occasion.

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

The following paragraphs are selected from various letters received by the Agent:

CHARLOTTE, (Va.) June 14.

DEAR SIR,

Having received a few copies of No. 1, of your series of Tracts, I take the earliest opportunity to inform you, that, through a desire to promote the great object in view, I opened, on last Lord's-day, in one of my congregations, a subscription for a Female Tract Society, and met with auspicious encouragement. I hope I shall be able to raise 40 or 50 dollars for the General Tract Society.

As fast as you publish, therefore, I hope you will forward me enough for 80 or 40 subscribers. To avoid the difficulties which attend the formation of Societies with various officers, I proceed in the following manner.

For the benefit of the Mos Ford Female Tract Society, we, whose names are hereunto subscribed, promise to pay A. W. C. Agent of the Baptist General Tract Society, the several sums annexed to our names, on or before the first day of January, 1825.

This at once forms a Society: and I promise as Agent to furnish each subscriber with tracts proportionate to her subscription. This mode saves both money and trouble; that is, far more may be obtained, with much less difficulty. And in this way every Baptist minister may become an Agent, and make each of his congregations a Society.

ABNER W. CLOPTON.

MEADOW DALE, (Va.) June 3.

DEAR SIR,

I have been trying to form an Auxiliary

Tract Society; but nine tenths of the people do not understand its character.

They wish to see some tracts, and if they like them they will consent to form a Society.

This spirit prevails among the young, I may say among the children of this neighbourhood. If the managers of the Baptist General Tract Society should think proper

to send me tracts I will be happy in dis-

tributing these silent, though powerful messengers. There is a wide field for their circulation at this place, and I feel flattering hopes, that when the tract system is understood, there can be something done towards advancing the Redeemer's Kingdom."

"POWELTON, (Ga.) June 10.

DEAR SIR,

"It becomes my duty to inform you, that in furtherance of the views of the Baptist General Tract Society of Washington City, an Auxiliary Society has been recently organized in this village.

"The officers of the Powelton Tract So-

ciet are—

Rev. Jesse Mercer, President.
Salem Town, A. M. Vice President.
Reuben T. Battle, Esq. Treasurer.
Mr. Cullen Battle, Agent."

"NORFOLK, (Va.) June 16.

DEAR BROTHER,—At a meeting of the Managers of the Baptist Tract Society of Norfolk, held last evening, it was ordered, that the Treasurer of the Society transmit to Mr. George Wood, Agent of the Baptist General Tract Society, the amount now on hand: three-fourths of the whole for the purchase of tracts, and one-fourth to aid the operations of the General Tract Society. And also to request the Agent to send on the tracts as soon as possible—entrusting to him the selection of them for us.

"In obedience to this order, I enclose the sum of \$40; which you will have the goodness to pay to the Treasurer of the Society, and send us, as soon as possible, the value of three-fourths of the whole.

"It is more than probable that this will be an important auxiliary to your Society. We have now about 120 subscribers; and, as soon as we are prepared to distribute tracts, we can obtain almost any number we desire."

INDIAN SCHOOL AT TONAWANDA.

In the Star, of May 8, we published a brief history of this school, communicated by the Rev. Ely Stone, President of the Baptist Missionary Society of Genesee county, (N. Y.) The following extract should have been published at the same time:

Extract from the Report of the Teacher of the School at Tonawanda, to the Board of Trustees.

"It is but just to observe that Red Jacket has been very indefatigable in his exertions to hinder all missionary operations among the Senecas, and that numerous obstacles have been thrown in the way, to prevent the instruction of the people. I have been threatened by Red Jacket, that the young warriors shall be let loose upon me, that our buildings shall be burned, &c. The Board are acquainted with the circumstances of my being removed off the reservation by the interference of Red Jacket and other pagans. I would also observe, that I was lately taken with a warrant, granted upon the complaint of the pagans. Their design was to have me imprisoned. I was however discharged. But notwithstanding the numerous embarrassments with which we have laboured under, there has been some progress made in the school, agriculture, &c. The progress in the school has not been rapid; owing more to a want of constant attendance on the part of the scholars; and recesses occasioned by sickness, than to a want of activity on the part of the scholars. There has been a considerable increase of the school the present winter. There have been thirty scholars taught the past year, and considerably more than that number since I came here. Fifteen or sixteen females have been instructed in knitting. The art of making soap has been introduced, and several families derive benefit therefrom. Also the art of making light bread, and several other things of domestic economy.

"Through the advice and instruction I have afforded them, I think some real improvement has been made in agriculture. The art of raising flax and potatoes has been introduced; and Little Beard, the Christian chief, having adhered to my instructions, had four acres of handsome wheat the last season. They begin to furnish themselves with bedsteads and tables, to light their houses with glass, and to furnish their tables in English style. On new year's day, it was pleasing to witness the improvement which has been made since I came here. A table was set in decent English taste, with twenty-one or two sets of cups and saucers, and with other articles, composing the usual tea-table apparatus; all which belonged to the Indians.

Considerable improvement has been made in their mode of dress. I judge that twenty or more of them wear pantaloons and vests, and some of them are now able to cut out clothes. Polygamy has been frequently and freely discussed upon, and many of them begin to doubt the propriety of a plurality of wives. Two couples have been married agreeably to the laws of our country.

I have sanguine hopes, that these sons of the forest, (if not the descendants of Abraham,) will compose a part of the Redeemer's kingdom on earth. I hope we shall not be wearied in well-doing; for in due time we shall reap, if we faint not.

I beg leave to subscribe myself the Society's devoted servant, ABEL BINGHAM.

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This spirit prevails among the young, I may say among the children of this neighbourhood. If the managers of the Baptist General Tract Society should think proper

to send me tracts I will be happy in dis-

wishing well to the cause, to contribute their services for the spread of the Gospel, not only on our American shores, that are destitute of the Gospel of Christ, but even to the heathen.

Yours, with respect,

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Extract of a letter to a friend in Washington City, dated

SEDWICK, (Me.) May 29.

DEAR BROTHER,

A great religious excitement has prevailed in our District, and some hopeful appearances in other parts of the town. Elizabethtown were baptized last week. A number more have hopes, that they are delivered from the power of darkness, and probably will be, by and by, translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son.

Present appearances do not promise an abundant harvest. But as many as are ordained to eternal life, and to be the subjects of this reformation, have been, or will be, converted to righteousness, and the rest, it is feared, will be more blind than before. We have been favoured with eight reforming seasons in this town, and it is hoped that nearly one half of the souls in it, of twenty years old and upwards, are new born, and thus are the children of God. But it is feared, that we do not render unto the Lord according to the benefits received. Can you inform me, my dear brother, why it is, that those, who have been translated into the kingdom of God's dear Son, by being buried, and raised again, with him, are visibly so little for him, and appear half like those who remain in the world? Is it, that half of our virgins are foolish ones? Is it, because we fear the cross that is attached to the Christian banner? Is it, because we desire to share in that friendship of the world, which is enmity with God? Or is it, because we are deficient in decision of character, and half consent to divide the living child? I greatly desire to know why matters are thus; especially, where we have full liberty to stand for our lives, and for the cause and kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I am, as ever, very sincerely yours,

DANIEL MERRILL.

Extract of a letter to a friend in Washington City, dated

POWELTON, (Geo.) June 8.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

The symptoms of religious influence, I

THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

Poetry.

From Knight's Quarterly Magazine.
A SONG OF THE HUGUENOTS.

MONCONTOUR.

Oh, weep for Moncontour! Oh, weep for the hour,
When the children of darkness and evil had power;
When the horsemen of Valois triumphantly trod On the bosoms that bled for their rights and their God.

Oh, weep for Moncontour! Oh, weep for the stain,
Who for faith and for freedom lay slaughter'd in vain;
Oh, weep for the living, who linger to bear The renegade's shame, or the exile's despair.
One look, one last look, to the cots and the towers,
To the rows of our vines, and the beds of our flowers;

To the church where the bones of our fathers decay'd,
Where we fondly had deemed that our own should be laid.

Alas! we must leave thee, dear desolate home, To the spearmen of Uri, the shavelings of Rome, To the serpent of Florence, the vulture of Spain,

To the pride of Anjou, and the guile of Lorraine.

Farewell to thy fountains, farewell to thy shades,
To the song of thy youth, and the dance of thy maidens,
To the breath of thy gardens, the hum of thy bees,
And the long waving line of the blue Pyrenees.

Farewell, and for ever! The priest and the slave!

May rule in the halls of the free and the brave;
Our hearths we abandon—our land we resign;

But, Father, we kneel to no altar but thine!

Miscellany.

From Baxter's Works.

A settled calm and peace of soul is a great mercy, and not to be undervalued or looked at as nothing. The highest raptures and passionate feelings of joy are usually of most doubtful sincerity. Not that I would have any suspect the sincerity of them without cause; but such passions are not so certain signs of grace, as the settled frame of the understanding and will; nor can we so easily know that they are of the Spirit, and they are liable to more questioning, and have in them a greater possibility of deceit. Doubtless it is very much that phantasy and melancholy, and specially a natural weakness and moveable temper will do in such cases. Yet I doubt not but solid men have high joys; and more we might all have, if we did our duty: And I would have no Christian content himself with a dull quietness of spirit, but by all means possible to be much in labouring to rejoice in God, and raising their souls to heavenly delights: O what lives do we lose, which we might enjoy! But my meaning is this: Look at these joys and delights as mercies, but look not at them as marks of trial; so as to place more necessity in them than God hath done, or to think them to be ordinary things. If you do but feel such an high estimation of Christ and Heaven, that you would not leave him for all the world, take this for your surest sign. And if you have but so much probability or hope of your interest in him, that you can think of God as one that loveth you, and can be thankful to Christ for redeeming you, and are gladdened in these hopes of your interest in Christ, and glory, than if you were owner of all the world; take this for a happy mercy and a high consolation. Yet I mean not that your joy in Christ will be always so sensible, as for worldly things; but it will be more rational, solid, and deeper at the heart. And that you may know by this. You would not for all the pleasures, honours or profits in the world be in the same case as once you were (supposing that you were converted since you had the use of reason and memory) or at least as you see the ungodly world still lie in.

From the Boston Telegraph.

PROFESSOR GRIESBACH.

It is pretty generally known, we suppose, that this eminent theological critic, in comparing different manuscripts in reference to his edition of the Greek Testament, always presumed, other things being equal, in favour of the less obvious reading. This was his fundamental principle, in attempting to ascertain the correct reading; and was predicated on the supposition, that a passage would less probably be altered from an obscure to an explicit significance, than the reverse. The principle may be correct in its general application. But that it should hold in every instance, is very improbable.

Waving this point, however, we may remark that the advocates of Unitarianism have taken great advantage of his interpretation in many cases, as considering it more favourable to their particular views, than the common translation of the Bible. Accordingly Professor Griesbach stands with them in every high estimation.

But what was the effect of this interpretation upon the mind of the interpreter himself? He must be allowed to have perceived the force of such alterations, as clearly as any other man can do, and what was the result? Very different indeed from that which Unitarians deduce from it—a firm conviction of doctrines which they denounce as false and dangerous. The doctrine of the Trinity in Unity was as fully and firmly believed by Professor Griesbach, as perhaps by any person living. Hear his own plain and solemn words:

"Meantime it may appear to some persons that I have not a little impaired the evidence of one doctrine, and one too of prime excellence, the doctrine I mean of the proper divinity of Jesus Christ, when they find not only the celebrated passage, John v. 7, thrown out of the text, but also the received reading of 1 Tim. iii. 16: (as

well as of Acts xx. 28.) brought into doubt, and left to the judgment of the reader. Wherefore, that, as far as possible, I may remove all unfair surmises, and deprive ill-disposed men of every handle for calumny, I first of all publicly declare, and take God to witness, that I entertain no doubt whatever respecting the truth of that doctrine. And indeed the arguments and passages of Scripture by which the proper Deity of Christ is established, are so numerous and so clear, that I am truly at a loss to conceive how any person, granting the divine authority of the Holy Scriptures, and adopting just rules of interpretation, can call this doctrine in question."

From the Rhode Island American.

THE GREER CAUSE.

Extract of a letter, dated Leghorn, March 30, 1824, from a highly respectable American gentleman, resident in that city, to his friend in this town.

The glorious struggle of the Greeks, there is just foundation to believe, will terminate in their freedom from their late most cruel tyrants. There is not now a Greek in the Morea, or Epirus, who is not completely armed; and their courage and their perseverance would have been honorable, in the noblest periods of their illustrious ancestors. The first gun they had, was forced from the hand of a Turk. They are in possession of every fortress of the Morea, except Patras, which is on the eve of surrendering. They never inquire the number of their enemies, but where they are! They advance, always, with the confidence of success; when their adversaries are threefold their own number, and in many instances still greater. They have more than 100 vessels of war, from 10 to 28 guns, and in every instance, have they sought the Turkish squadron, though containing many ships of 80 guns. There is no example of their being defeated, or of their flight. They have already burnt 3 ships of 80 guns, many frigates and corvettes. Lord Byron has been made a Greek Senator, and he now commands 800 men. The officers are English, French and Spaniards. He has clothed them at his own expense, and devotes his ample fortune to their cause.—He will one day be the second Homer, and recount in his sublime verse, the Grecian war, as the former has done that of Troy. It is said the Grand Seignior is preparing his last effort; but the Greeks are ready to meet them; and when they do, the Turks will be crushed. There never was a nation unitedly determined to be free, that did not accomplish their purpose. They have every incitement which can render their hearts invincible; the example of their ancestors, and the impossibility to treat with their foes, who acknowledge no bonds or treaties, to bind them, when they shall have the power to avenge themselves on rebels and enemies to their diabolical creed. They have now raised a loan in England, which will greatly aid them. About two thirds of the Morea belonged to the Grand Seignior, or the Maces—these are now confiscated, and form the most fertile lands, in the finest and richest soil in Europe. What they most want is a frigate or two, which they would fearlessly lay along side the largest ship of the Turks. Should the generous enthusiasm which I have learnt prevails in the United States, in their favour, produce sufficient, I should recommend it to be converted into a frigate. It would remain a long monument of our affection to their cause, and would draw from them the most grateful returns. When they are permanently freed, the Morea will offer to our commerce a great opening, infinitely superior to the Black Sea; for in the latter, there is little we want, and nothing we have that they want. The Morea produces a great variety of articles which would suit our markets—oils of every quality, raw silk, medical drugs, currants, dried fruits, a most valuable species of acorns, about three times the size of ours, and invaluable for tanning leather, &c. &c.

CONGRESS.

List of Public Acts passed during the first session of the Eighteenth Congress.

An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish, for the use of the Territory of Arkansas, an abstract of the military bounty lands lying within the same.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt."

An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost.

An act making a partial appropriation for the year 1824.

An act further extending the term of half pay pensions to the widows and children of officers, seamen, and marines, who died in the public service.

An act authorizing the commissioners of the Districts of Nantucket and Pensacola, and to abolish the office of Surveyor of the District of Pensacola.

An act to confer certain powers on the Levy Court of the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

An act making an appropriation towards the extinguishment of the Quapaw title to lands in the Territory of Arkansas.

An act authorizing the employment of additional clerks, and certain messengers, and assistants, and other persons, in the several Departments.

An act to allow a salary to the Collectors of the Districts of Nantucket and Pensacola, and to abolish the office of Surveyor of the District of Pensacola.

An act authorizing the commissioners of the District of Pensacola to purchase the seven per cent stock of the United States in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

An act to authorize the surveying and making a road from a point opposite to Memphis, in the state of Tennessee, to Little Rock, in the Territory of Arkansas.

An act to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act for fixing the compensation of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian."

An act to authorize the laying out and opening certain public roads in the territory of Florida.

An act to regulate the surveying of public and private land claims in the southern part of Alabama.

An act to extend the time limited for the settlement of private land claims in the territory of Florida.

An act to repeal in part an act, entitled "An act to lessen the compensation for marshals, clerks, and attorneys, in the cases therin mentioned."

An act making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

An act for the better organization of the district courts of the United States within the state of Alabama.

An act to define the boundary line between the Edwardsville and Springfield Land districts, in the state of Illinois.

An act to change the terms of the District Court of the United States, for the Kentucky District.

An act to authorize the employing of certain assistants in the General Land Office. An act making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

An act to amend an act, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia."

An act extending the term of pensions granted to persons disabled, and to the widows, &c. of those who have been slain, or who have died in consequence of wounds or casualties received while in the line of their duty, on board the private armed ships of the United States, during the late war.

An act confirming certain acts of James Miller, as Governor of the Territory of Arkansas, and for other purposes.

An act to change the terms of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in the State of Ohio, and one of the terms of the Circuit Court in Kentucky.

An act giving the consent and sanction of Congress to a certain act of the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida.

An act to alter the times of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Illinois.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act, entitled 'An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.'"

An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

An act to alter the times of holding the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.

An act to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, upon the subject of roads and canals.

An act rewarding the officers and crews of two gigs, or small boats, under the command of Lieutenant Francis H. Gregory of the United States' Navy.

An act to authorize the President to exchange five arpens of land, on the south side of the public lot, at Baton Rouge, for an equal quantity of land on the north side of said lot.

An act to regulate the mode of practice in the Courts of the United States for the District of Louisiana.

An act supplementary to "An act providing for the examination of titles to land in that part of the State of Louisiana situated between the Rio Honda and the Sabine river.

An act to complete the survey of the Southern and Western Boundary of the State of Missouri.

An act supplementary to an act passed on the thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, entitled, "An act making further provisions for settling the claims to land in the Territory of Missouri."

An act granting certain lots of ground to the Corporation of the city of Mobile, and to certain individuals of said city.

An act in further addition to "An act to provide a uniform Rule of Naturalization, and to repeal the acts heretofore passed or that subject."

An act explanatory of an act, entitled, "An act for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons, engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians, passed the fourth of May, one thousand and thirty-seven and eighty-one."

An act providing for the appointment of an Agent to the Osage Indians, west of the Mississippi, &c.

An act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports.

An act providing for a grant of land for the seat of government in the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to an act, approved on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the Land Office."

An act to improve the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

An act to authorize the creation of a stock to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, to provide for the awards of the Commissioners under the Treaty with Spain, of the twenty-second of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

An act changing the mode of surveying of the United States to enter into certain negotiations relative to lands located under Virginia Military Land Warrants, lying between Ludlow's and Roberts's lines, in the State of Ohio.

An act to authorize the surveying and making of a road from a point in the northwestern boundary of the State of Ohio, near the foot of the Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, to Detroit, in the Territory of Michigan.

An act to revive and extend the term of certain pensions, which have expired by limitation.

An act to regulate the fees of the Registers of Wills, in the several counties within the District of Columbia.

An act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a stock, bearing an interest of four and one-half per cent, for certain stocks, bearing an interest of six per cent.

An act granting to the Corporation of Tuscaloosa certain lots and privileges over the reservations and commons in said town.

An act reserving to the Wyandot Tribe of Indians a certain tract of land, in lieu of a reservation made to them by treaty.

An act supplementary to the act "to incorporate the inhabitants of the City of Washington," passed the fifteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of the corporation of the church of St. Anne, and to authorize the extension of Larned Street, in the town of Detroit.

An act making an appropriation for the payment of the claims of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New-York, against the United States.

An act granting a tract of land to the parish of West Baton Rouge, on certain conditions.

The whole of the acts, of a public and private character, passed during the session, amounted to two hundred and eleven. Besides these, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolutions providing a place of deposit for the portrait of Columbus, and directing the distribution of certain copies of the Declaration of Independence, now in the possession of the Library of Congress.

2. Resolution in relation to an intended visit of the Marquis de Lafayette to the United States.

3. Resolution in relation to the payment of the claims of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New-York, against the United States.

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14. Resolution in relation to the payment of the claims of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New-York, against the United States.

15. Resolution in relation to the payment of the claims of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New-York, against the United States.</p